

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1- 21 (Cancelled)

Claim 22 (Currently amended) A vasoocclusive device that is adapted to be inserted into a portion of a vasculature for occluding a portion of the vasculature for use in interventional therapy and vascular surgery, comprising:

at least one strand of a flexible material formed to have a first portion with a first inoperable, substantially linear configuration for insertion into and through a catheter to a desired portion of the vasculature to be treated, and a second operable, three dimensional substantially cube shaped orthogonal configuration for occluding the desired part of the vasculature to be treated; and

a second portion extending outwardly from the first portion in its second configuration and having a first inoperable, substantially linear configuration for insertion into and through a catheter to a desired portion of the vasculature to be treated, and a second operable, coiled shape with a plurality of helical loops for filling and reinforcing the three dimensional shaped portion when the vasoocclusive device is implanted at the site in the vasculature to be treated.

Claims 23-24 (Cancelled)

Claim 25 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 22, wherein said vasoocclusive device is formed from at least one flexible strand of a resilient radiopaque material to provide a radiopaque marker of the deployed configuration of a device made of the strand during vascular surgery.

Claim 26 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 22, wherein said at least one strand comprises a super-elastic material.

Claim 27 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 26, wherein said super-elastic material comprises a nickel titanium alloy.

Claim 28 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 22, wherein said at least one strand comprises a shape memory material.

Claim 29 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 28, wherein said shape memory material comprises a nickel-titanium alloy.

Claim 30 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 29, wherein said shape memory nickel-titanium alloy is heat treated such that the alloy is highly flexible at a temperature appropriate for introduction into the body via a catheter, and after placement, the device will take on the operable configuration.

Claim 31 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 25, wherein said radiopaque strand comprises at least one centrally, axially disposed radiopaque wire.

Claim 32 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 25, wherein said radiopaque strand is made of platinum.

Claim 33 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 25, wherein said radiopaque strand is made of tungsten.

Claim 34 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 25, wherein said radiopaque strand is made of gold.

Claim 35 (Previously presented) The vasoocclusive device of Claim 22, wherein said strand of flexible material is further formed into a helical shape which is the form of the first, inoperable, substantially linear configuration of the strand.